WATER-REPELLENT FLUID AND PRODUCTION OF WATER-REPELLENT FILM

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Abstract of **JP11228942**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a water-repellent fluid which can form a water-repellent film having high strengths, high adhesive properties, durability, and abrasion resistance by controlling the degree of polycondensation of a fluoroalkylated silane compd. as a water-repellent agent and by causing the fluoroalkylated silane compd. in the water-repellent fluid to at least contain a dimer and a trimer. SOLUTION: Pref., at least a dimer and a trimer are formed in the water- repellent fluid by controlling the dehydration time in the polycondensation after the hydrolysis of starting materials comprising a fluoroalkylated silane compd., a diluting solvent, and an acidic water soln. Pref., the ratio (&eta) of the trimer to the dimer in the polymer is 0.06-0.5. The polymer in the fluid may comprise a monomer, a dimer, a trimer, and a tetramer and higher and pref. comprises at least 60 wt.% monomer, 1-25 wt.% dimer, 0.06-12.5 wt.% trimer, and up to 5 wt.% tetramer and higher.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the water-repellent liquid characterized by coming to contain the polymer with which the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound in water-repellent liquid consists of a dimer and a trimer at least in the water-repellent liquid used for applying to a base material front face the water-repellent liquid which makes an active principle a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound, fixing this fluoro alkyl group on a base material front face, and forming a water-repellent coat.

[Claim 2] Water-repellent liquid according to claim 1 characterized by being [of the trimer to the dimer in a polymer] 0.06-0.5 comparatively (eta= trimer / dimer).

[Claim 3] Water-repellent liquid according to claim 1 to 2 with which a dimer is characterized by the formation rate of the polymer in water-repellent liquid being [1 - 25 % of the weight and a trimer] 0.06 - 12.5 % of the weight.

[Claim 4] Water-repellent liquid according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by being what the polymer in water-repellent liquid becomes from a monomer, a dimer, a trimer, and more than a tetramer.

[Claim 5] Water-repellent liquid according to claim 1 to 4 with which a monomer is characterized by 1 - 25 % of the weight and a trimer being [the formation rate of the polymer in water-repellent liquid / 0.06 - 12.5 % of the weight and more than a tetramer] 5 or less % of the weight for 60 % of the weight or more and a dimer.

[Claim 6] Water-repellent liquid is water-repellent liquid according to claim 1 to 5 characterized by hydrolyzing and carrying out condensation polymerization and becoming about a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound. [Claim 7] Water-repellent liquid according to claim 1 to 6 with which the content of the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound in water-repellent liquid is characterized by being 2 - 20 % of the weight.

[Claim 8] The manufacture approach of the water—repellent coat characterized by consisting of a hardening process which fixes the fluoro alkyl group subsequently to this water—repellent liquid contained [liquid / hydrolysis and / which carry out condensation polymerization and it comes to prepare / water—repellent] with the process applied to a base material front face in the solution which makes an active principle a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound on this base material front face, and forms a water—repellent coat.

[Claim 9] The manufacture approach of the water-repellent coat according to claim 8 characterized by making it come at least into water-repellent liquid by controlling the dehydration time amount at the time of carrying out condensation polymerization after hydrolyzing a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound, a dilution solvent, and the start raw material that consists of aqueous acids to form a dimer and a trimer.

Claim 10] The manufacture approach of the water-repellent coat according to claim 8 to 9 characterized by using solvents other than the alcohol equivalent to the class of alkoxy group in the alkoxy group content silane compound of water repellent as a dilution solvent [claim 11] The manufacture approach of the water-repellent coat according to claim 8 to 10 which a base material is glass and is characterized by applying water-repellent iquid to the glass front face which reformed the front face by carrying out polishing and acid treatment. Claim 12] The manufacture approach of the water-repellent coat according to claim 8 to 11 characterized by being the fire making-side of a glass substrate by which a base material front face is manufactured by the top side or the roll-out method of a glass substrate manufactured with a float glass process.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention offers the manufacture approach of the mirrors the various aperture material the object for construction, the object for automobiles, the object for vessels, for aircrafts, etc., the object for bathrooms, for automobiles, etc., the water-repellent liquid which can be used for the various transparence goods of various fields, such as industrial use, etc. further in addition to this, and a water-repellent coat about the manufacture approach of the water-repellent liquid for forming a water-repellent coat in front faces, such as a glass substrate, and a water-repellent coat.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Recently, it has more excellent endurance and water repellence, and a transparent water—repellent coat which maintains the outstanding water—repellent engine performance for a long time has been desired. In order to reply to these needs, it is necessary to consider as a water—repellent base material equipped with the water—repellent thin film which has high abrasion resistance (traverse—proof nature), for example.

[0003] Then, invention indicated to Japanese Patent Application No. No. (JP,9-132433,A) 294106 [seven to] for which these people already applied By forming in a glass front face the base film which has the unique and detailed toothing-like surface front face controlled by high specific surface area which was excellent in a high mechanical strength and endurance with the high degree of hardness, and forming the water-repellent film which covers this base film The deposit efficiency and adhesion of this water-repellent film are raised, and light-fast ability is made to improve further.

[0004] Moreover, invention indicated to Japanese Patent Application No. No. (JP,9-309746,A) 131595 [eight to] for which these people already applied It is supposed that a water-repellent membrane layer is formed in a glass substrate front face (detailed concave convex glass substrate front face which gave the crack of the shape of a muscle which has directivity depending on the case) in the condition that the temperature of a glass substrate is n about 90-200 degrees C in case the water-repellent film is formed on the surface of a glass substrate. Weatherability, abrasion resistance, the water-repellent engine performance which resembled abrasion-proof nature and endurance markedly, and was excellent in them is demonstrated.

[0005] To JP,3-247537,A, moreover, as the manufacture approach of water-repellent glass The head end process which performs polish washing for the front face of a glass substrate using abrasive powder, The spreading process which applies to the glass substrate by which the silicon system water repellent which permuted the hydrogen of the alkyl group of the poly dialkyl siloxane by the fluorine atom 5% or more was pretreated, and forms the spreading film, The approach of becoming is indicated, the hardening process which is made to harden this spreading film, sticks to a glass substrate, and forms the water-repellent hardening coat whose thickness is 0.1-2 micrometers — since — by this head end process A water-repellent paint film reacts with the silanol group which exists in a glass front face first, and forms an adhesion coat, and advancing hardening to the surface thickness direction subsequently is indicated by by carrying out polish washing using detailed abrasive powder, such as an alumina and cerium oxide (1 micrometer or less).

[0006] Moreover, the water-repellent oil repellent agent on the front face of glass is indicated by JP,58-12979, A and JP,58-129082, A, washing and an acetone wash to them, the glass plate (soda lime glass) dried after being immersed in the solution of hydrochloric acid 1% is prepared for them, a water-repellent oil repellent agent solvent solution [finishing / preparation] is applied to a front face by the applicator, and having performed curing is indicated for 120 degrees C or 160 degrees C, and 20 minutes among 100% relative humidity.

00071

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Water-repellent glass which it is as complicated as the film configuration of the two-layer structure of the unique base film and the water-repellent film although the water-repellent glass of a Japanese Patent Application No. [which was mentioned above / for which these people nave already applied / No. 294106 / seven to] publication can fully reply to the needs mentioned above, and is

simple and simple monolayer, and has high performance more, for example is also just going to desire. [0008] Moreover, although water-repellent glass given in Japanese Patent Application No. No. 131595 [eight to] for which these people already applied is water-repellent glass which has engine performance which the engine performance improves by monolayer and approaches with said water-repellent glass, it has the workability at the

performance improves by monolayer and approaches with said water-repellent glass, it has the workability at the time of manufacture, and the case where it is hard to be said that especially the handling is simple enough and that it is efficient.

[0009] Moreover, with pretreatment which grinds the glass substrate front face in the manufacture approach of water-repellent glass given in JP,3-247537,A, although improvement is found about abrasion resistance, it is hard to tell a satisfying enough thing to long-term stability.

[0010] Moreover, it is hard to call it what it can be satisfied with wear-resistant long-term stability of enough ike [pretreatment by washing and the hydrochloric acid which are indicated by the water-repellent oil repellent agent on the front face of glass given in JP,58-122979,A or JP,58-129082,A] the above.

[0011] that is, in what the thing in which a substrate film be make to form in order to raise endurance ability conventionally require complicated management conditions and a complicated process, have become a cost quantity, and do not have a substrate film on the other hand, as long as the reactivity on a water repellent component and the front face of glass be generally inadequate and the water—repellent liquid which only diluted or hydrolyzed the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound be used, the satisfied endurance be acquired. [0012]

Means for Solving the Problem] this invention is made in view of the technical problem which the former requires, extent of the condensation polymerization of a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound is controlled, and the water-repellent coat obtained with the water-repellent liquid containing the degree of polymerization which a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound becomes from a dimer and a trimer at least has the abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) which was markedly alike and was excellent. This water-repellent coat is a nigh degree of hardness and high adhesion, has endurance and abrasion resistance, and can maintain the water-repellent engine performance which was excellent in the long run.

0013] That is, as for this water-repellent liquid, in the water-repellent liquid used for this invention applying to a pase material front face the water-repellent liquid which makes an active principle a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound, fixing this fluoro alkyl group on a base material front face, and forming a water-repellent coat, t is desirable hydrolysis and to carry out condensation polymerization of the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound about the water-repellent liquid with which the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound in water-repellent liquid comes to contain the polymer which consists of a dimer and a trimer at least.

0014] In addition, it is desirable that it is [of the trimer to the dimer in a polymer] 0.06-0.5 comparatively (eta=rimer / dimer), and a dimer is [a trimer] still better [the formation rate of this polymer] to make it be 0.06 - 12.5 % of the weight one to 25% of the weight.

[0015] Moreover, the polymer in water-repellent liquid may consist of a monomer, a dimer, a trimer, and more han a tetramer, and it is desirable that 1-25 % of the weight and a trimer are [the formation rate / a nonomer / 0.06-12.5 % of the weight and more than a tetramer] 5 or less % of the weight for 60 % of the veight or more and a dimer.

0016] Moreover, it is desirable that the content of the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound in water-epellent liquid is 20 or less % of the weight 2 % of the weight or more. Moreover, this invention relates to the nanufacture approach of the water-repellent coat which consists of a hardening process which fixes the fluoro lkyl group subsequently to this water-repellent liquid contained [liquid / hydrolysis and / which carry out condensation polymerization and it comes to prepare / water-repellent] with the process applied to a base naterial front face in the solution which makes an active principle a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound on this base material front face, and forms a water-repellent coat.

0017] In addition, after hydrolyzing a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound, a dilution solvent, and the tart raw material that consists of aqueous acids, it is desirable by controlling the dehydration time amount at he time of carrying out condensation polymerization to make a dimer and a trimer form at least into waterepellent liquid.

0018] Moreover, it is desirable to use solvents other than the alcohol equivalent to the class of alkoxy group in he alkoxy group content silane compound of water repellent as a dilution solvent. Furthermore, when a base naterial is glass, it is desirable by carrying out polishing and acid treatment for a glass substrate front face to pply water-repellent liquid to the field which reformed the front face.

0019] As for the field which forms a water-repellent membrane layer, it is desirable that it is the fire makingide manufactured by the top side or the roll-out method of glass manufactured with a float glass process
urther again, and water-repellent liquid can also be applied to the glass front face which reformed the front face
by carrying out polishing and acid treatment.
0020]

Embodiment of the Invention] After the water-repellent liquid which forms the high endurance water repellence

coat of this invention carries out specified quantity mixing of the water repellent which consists of a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound, the solvent for dilution, and the aqueous acids as a catalyst, predetermined time churning of it can be carried out, it can make a hydrolysis reaction able to end, subsequently to this solution can add a dehydrating agent, and can obtain it by performing and carrying out condensation polymerization of the indirect desulfurization water treatment at the time of predetermined.

[0021] As the above-mentioned start raw material, they are a fluoro alkyl alkoxysilane system compound or a fluoro alkyl halogenation silane system compound as water repellent. As the compound for example, CF3CH2CH2Si (OR)3 CF3(CF2)5CH2CH2Si (OR)3 CF3(CF2)5CH2CH2Si (OR)2 CF3(CF2)7CH2CH2Si (OR)2 and CF3CH2CH2SiCI3 CF3(CF2)5CH2CH2SiCI3 CF3(CF2)5CH2CH2SiRCI2 CF3 (CF2)7CH2CH2SiCI3 and CF3(CF2)7CH2CH2SiRCI2 grade can be used. In addition, R in the above-mentioned chemical formula shows CH3, C2H5, and C3H7.

[0022] Moreover, as a diluent solvent, carbon numbers other than isopropyl alcohol (it abbreviates to "i-PA" hereafter), such as a methanol and ethanol, may be five or less lower alcohol solvents, and the alcohol which can use ether and ketones in addition to alcohol, and becomes considering isopropyl alcohol as a principal component especially has them as a diluent solvent in preparation of a coating solution. [desirable] [0023] Moreover, 0.01Ns or more of organic acids, such as inorganic acids, such as a nitric acid of about [0.1N-13N] concentration, a hydrochloric acid, and a sulfuric acid, or an acetic acid, and a citric acid, can be preferably used for the aqueous acids as a catalyst.

[0024] In addition, a water-repellent:dilution solvent: At a weight rate, although the range of aqueous acids of 1:5-40:0.09-1.0 is desirable, they are not limited to these range. Next, hydrolysis and the condensation polymerization reaction of a fluoro alkyl group content silane compound are explained.

[0025] (1) As shown in a degree type, under an acid catalyst, the hydrolysis reaction fluoro (alkyl Rf) radical content silane compound (a degree type is the example of an alkoxysilane compound) reacts with water, and is hydrolyzed comparatively easily. In addition, about a hydrolysis reaction, although the time amount for about 120 minutes is preferably required about about 90 minutes to obtain the conclusion of a hydrolysis reaction (stirring), it is not limited to this.

[0026]

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[Formula 1]
₹ f-Si(OCH₁)₃ + 3H₂O → R f~Si(OH)₃ + 3MeOH
酸(硝酸)触媒
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[0027] In addition, the condensation polymerization reaction of the hydrolyzate in the above-mentioned reaction has very late water repellent concentration compared with many of other alkoxysilane compounds (for example, a tetra-ethoxy silane, methyl triethoxysilane, etc.) at about 20% or less, and many are monomers and it is hard to gel them.

[0028] a dehydration condensation polymerization reaction [like the silanol group on the front face of glass (- SiOH), and a degree type] whose hydrolyzate (monomer) of the fluoro alkyl group content silane compound (FAS) obtained by the upper type is — carrying out — a glass substrate top — immobilization — or it changes a high polymer (probably child).

[0029] However, by the dimension height and integrity of a fluoro alkyl (Rf) radical, an FAS condensation polymerization reaction cannot progress easily and a monomer will react with a glass base material alternatively fundamentally. As for this, the inclination is so strong that Rf radical becomes long-chain.

[0030] ** A reaction with glass [0031]

Formula 2]

ガラス基板へのRf基の固定化

[0032] (2) Polymerization degree increases by the reaction reaction FAS [condensation polymerization reaction **FAS].

[0033] - Dimerization [0034]

Formula 3]

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H0-Si-0-Si-0H + H20
7 f-Si(0H)_3 + (0H)_3Si-Rf \rightarrow
                                             0 H
                                       0H
[0035] - 3 quantification [0036]
[Formula 4]
         R f
                                          R f
                                                R f
                                                      R f
   R f
10-Si-0-Si-0H + (OH) 3 Si-R f →
                                     HO-Si-O-Si-O+ + HzO
                                         0 H
   0 H
         0 H
                                               0 H
                                                      0 H
                                             3 量 体
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[0037] In addition, the content moisture content in water-repellent liquid usually has desirable about 4000 ppm or less, and it is measuring and asking for measurement of the moisture content by using for example, curl Fischer coulometric titration.

R f

R f

[0038] In addition, as a dehydrating agent, although silica gel, permutite, an activated alumina, etc. can be used, it does not limit to this. Moreover, this invention is not especially limited, when carrying out condensation polymerization after the conclusion of hydrolysis, or when condensation polymerization begins in the middle of hydrolysis.

[0039] If it is ingredients, such as glass with which active hydrogen, such as a hydroxyl group (- OH), is contained on the front face, plastics, and ceramics, as a base material, when anything can be used and active hydrogen is not included on a front face, what introduced the hydroxyl group into the base material front face by plasma treatment or corona treatment can be applied.

[0040] As a glass base material which is one of the typical base materials Sheet glass with the transparency of ninerals, such as glass manufactured by the float glass or the roll-out method usually used for the structural windowpane, the windowpane for automobiles, etc., is desirable. It is not what is limited to combination with colorlessness or coloring and its class or a color tone, and other functional film, especially a configuration, etc. Furthermore as bending sheet glass, of course, it is various tempered glass and on-the-strength rise glass, and while being able to use it with a plate or the veneer, it can be used also as multiple glass or laminated glass. Moreover, a coat may form membranes to both sides of a glass substrate.

0041] Furthermore, the conditions which apply water-repellent liquid on the front face of a glass substrate are not limited to these, although ambient atmosphere humidity of extent is usually desirable more than below about 75%RH15%RH.

0042] Furthermore, although it is clearly different in the top side and bottom side of this glass in the case of a loat glass, and it is desirable to carry out a coat to the top side which is a fire-polishing side of a float glass and t is desirable about the surface state of a glass substrate to cover to the fire-polishing side which does not couch a conveyance roll etc. also about the glass similarly manufactured by the roll-out method, it can cover also with a bottom side or a non-fire-polishing side depending on the case.

[0043] If surface treatment is carried out by carrying out polishing processing beforehand and carrying out acid reatment of the front face of the glass substrate which applies water—repellent liquid, the reinforcement of a poat etc. increases, and although it is desirable, as the approach is the following, it will be performed.

0044] The Flo-toga lath top side with little mixing of tin to the polishing processing for the surface treatment of glass substrate, Roll-out glass sides or these bending, a tempered glass side, etc. Detailed fine particles which use inorganic metallic oxides, such as cerium oxide (Seria), an aluminum oxide (alumina), or/and oxidation silicon, as a principal component (mean particle diameter about 5 micrometers or less) It is changing suitably the class of fine particles used in respect of polishing of a brush, sponge, or cloth by wet or dry type, the quality of the naterial of the particle size and a polishing side, contact pressure with a glass substrate, etc. using the surface abrasives which is about 1 micrometer or less preferably. It is desirable to polish controlling the surface crack condition and polishing condition of said glass substrate side.

0045] This glass side that carried out polish processing Subsequently, an inorganic acid or acetic acids, such as a hydrochloric acid, a sulfuric acid, and a nitric acid, Organic acids, such as a formic acid or oxalic acid, by for example, the thing which the temperature of acid—treatment liquid does for acid treatment under 5 degrees C – 10 degrees C or less and the conditions not more than processing—time 10 second –10 minute, using the acid—reatment liquid which becomes in the water solution which carried out addition adjustment so that it might be set to 4 or less concentration of pH The extract of the sodium ion on the front face of glass and cutting of

siloxane association which carried out polishing processing shall generate a silanol group efficiently, and this silanol group shall contribute to immobilization of a water-repellent fluoro alkyl group in a water-repellent finish of a back process.

[0046] In addition, although carried out by being immersed into an acid solution, to others, especially if acid treatment is approaches by which dip coating, an EQC, or the approximated acid—treatment effectiveness is acquired, such as a spray method and a Floe process, it is not limited, and can be adopted.

[0047] Furthermore, as a film attachment method to a glass substrate, a known spreading means, the various applying methods these people made [the methods etc.] the application proposal further, such as hand coating (the rubbing method), the nozzle flow coat method, a dipping method, a spray method, the liver skorts method, the flexo method, print processes, the flow coat method or spin coat methods, and those concomitant use, can adopt suitably. Moreover, it is desirable to perform desiccation for 1 minute thru/or for 60 minutes and curing, and to form membranes as conditions for membrane formation, for example below 80 degrees C or more 350 degrees C.

[0048]

Function] This invention makes the hydrolysis reaction of water—repellent liquid end more completely, and adjusts a content moisture content using a dehydrating agent etc. after that. By raising whenever [condensation polymerization], considering as the water—repellent liquid controlled to form a dimer and a trimer at least, covering with the bottom of the controlled covering environment on a base material front face, and forming a thin film The efficiency of the reactivity on a water repellent component and the front face of a base material is noreased, and it becomes possible to optimize a fluoro alkyl group's per unit area of base material existence consistency, it has the abrasion resistance which boiled the obtained water—repellent film markedly and was excellent, and it is a high degree of hardness and high adhesion, and has endurance, and the water—repellent engine performance which was excellent in the long run, for example, a contact angle, can maintain about 95 degrees or more.

0049]

Example] Hereafter, an example explains this invention concretely. However, this invention is not limited to the starting example.

0050] Preparation of example 1 hydrofuge liquid was performed by [as being the following]. As a raw material of the water-repellent liquid presentation for forming a water-repellent coat, fluoro alkyl alkoxysilane [CF3(CF2) 7CH2CH2Si (OCH3)3 (it abbreviates to "it is FAS" hereafter), and Toshiba Silicone;TSL8233], The isopropyl alcohol which is a diluent solvent [(it abbreviates to "i-PA" hereafter) the product made from; KISHIDA chemistry], Using 0.1N-nitric acid [the product made from KISHIDA chemistry] which is an acid catalyst, the plending ratio of coal was made into FAS:i-PA:0.1 N-HNO 3= 1:25:0.3 (unit: g), it stirred at the room temperature for about 2 hours, and the hydrolysis reaction was made to end.

0051] Subsequently, 5g [molecular-sieve 4A and the product made from KISHIDA chemistry] of permutite which s a dehydrating agent was added in the solution which made this hydrolysis reaction end, and 18-hour dehydration time amount) immersion and after completing dehydration, leaving it and carrying out a ondensation polymerization reaction, it filtered using the filter paper (the ADVANTEC make, NO.7), separation emoval of the molecular-sieve 4A was carried out, and it considered as the water-repellent liquid for spreading. 0052] Then, production of a water-repellent base material was performed by [as being the following]. After rinding the front face of the float glass substrate of 200mmx300mmx3.5mm size using polish liquid and a brush olisher and fully removing an abrasives, it was immersed for 1 minute into 35-degree C 0.1-N sulfuric-acid vater solution. Then, after rinsing and drying with the commercial glass soaping machine, dropping 2ml [per lass substrate //sheet] hydrofuge liquid under the environment which maintained temperature and humidity at RH 23 degrees C and 45% and a cheesecloth's (trade name BEMCOT's) extending enough all over glass, it was ir-dry about 5 minutes. Then, the glass substrate was thrown in in the muffle furnace, after performing heat reatment (it is hereafter called curing) in which the temperature of this glass substrate amounts to 140 degrees)in 5 minutes, the surplus water repellent which becomes cloudy and remains in drawing and a glass substrate ront face from the inside of a furnace had been wiped with the cheesecloth in which i-PA was included, and the ransparent water-repellent glass substrate was obtained in addition, the above-mentioned polish liquid --AIREKU (A+B) (product made from Mitsui Mining & Smelting industry):water =1:100 (% of the weight) -uspension was used.

0053] Next, measurement of the degree of polymerization of water-repellent liquid, the water-repellent sex test of a water-repellent base material, and a wear-resistant (traverse-proof) trial were performed by the following approach.

Polymerization-degree measurement]

Measuring method: gel par MYUSHON chromatography method (it abbreviates to "G PC" hereafter)
Measuring equipment: high-speed-gel-permeation-chromatography equipment HLC-8020 (TOSOH make)
Solumn: TSKgelG4000 H-HR, G3000 H-HR, G What connected four columns (30cm each) of 2000 H-HR and

G2000 H-HR (all are TOSOH make) with the serial (the temperature of a column is held at 40 degrees C) Detector: differential refractometer (the temperature of a detector is held at 38 degrees C)

Eluate: tetrahydrofuran (a flow rate is a part for 11./)

Injection rate of water—repellent liquid: The water—repellent liquid sample still for GPC measurement filtered the sample (water—repellent liquid) with the filter of 0.5 micrometers of 50micro I apertures, after carrying out the trimethylsilylation of the FAS hydrolyzate and the condensation polymerization object in water—repellent liquid using the trimethylchlorosilane (CH3) (3 SiCI:TMCS) which is one of the TMS(trimethylsilyl)—ized agents about the FAS hydrolysis and the condensation polymerization in water—repellent liquid, in order to inactivate a silanol group, the reaction condition for trimethylsilylation—a 5g sample (water—repellent liquid)—receiving—0.57g TMCS—in addition, 1h was agitated at the room temperature. From each peak in the obtained GPC chart, it checked that an FAS monomer (Monomer), a dimer (Dimer), a trimer (Trimer), and 4—a pentamer existed in dehydration hydrofuge liquid, and each holding time has been identified 32.5, 30.8, 29.9, and 29.3—28.5 minutes. [0054] Moreover, it asked for the abundance ratio of each polymer by the ratio of a peak area. For example, it asked for the abundance ratio (eta) of the trimer to a dimer from eta=(peak area by trimer)/(peak area by the dimer). (However, it was assumed that the refractive indexes more than a monomer, a dimer, a trimer, and a tetramer etc. did not change).

[0055] [Water-repellent sex test]

Measuring equipment: CA-X200 mold made from consonance interface science Measurement environment: Inside of atmospheric air (about 25 degrees C)

Water: Waterdrop of pure water (2microl) Evaluation: The above-mentioned waterdrop is dropped on a glass side, and they are this glass and water. Include angle which a drop makes (degree) (that is, it is called a contact angle)

Measurement In addition, the contact angle before a trial is [theta 0 (degree) and] after each trial. theta (degree) shows a contact angle.

0056]

Abrasion resistance test]

Testing machine: traverse type sliding testing machine (manufacture machine of our company)

Sample size: Abbreviation 200mmx300mm Load to a friction cloth: It is 0.1kg/cm2 (JIS L 3102-1206) to a canvas cloth.

Stroke: 100mm both-way sliding (the count of sliding is a count of a round trip)

Sliding rate: A part for 30 round-trip/ Evaluation: Measurement of contact angle [after 3500 counts of sliding] :heta (degree).

[0057] As shown in a result and Table 1 (the abrasion resistance of eta value (the abundance ratio of the trimer :o the FAS dimer in water-repellent liquid, peak area of the peak area/dimer of eta= trimer) acquired by the noisture content and GPC in the water-repellent liquid in each dehydration time amount and the obtained water-repellent glass is shown), eta value was 0.25, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or nore, and abrasion resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good. In addition, as for (O mark), the contact angle after a trial indicates the thing of a good value to be 90 degrees - 95 degrees by the contact angle after a rial showing a thing with a very good value of 95 degrees or more, and, as for (O mark) of the column of the FORA-proof berth nature in Table 1, the contact angle after a trial shows a thing with a rejected value of less han 90 degrees, as for (x mark). In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 660 ppm. 0058] Dehydration time amount is carried out in 6 hours as compared with example 2 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the alue of eta was 0.17, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's traverse-proof nature) was very good. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 1420 ppm. 0059] Dehydration time amount is carried out in 4 hours as compared with example 3 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.11, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's traverse-proof nature) was very good. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 2210 ppm. 0060] Dehydration time amount is carried out in 2.5 hours as compared with example 4 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed, a result -- Table 1 -- being shown -- as - eta - the value was 0.08, the contact angle after a trial was 90 degrees - 95 degrees, and abrasion esistance (traverse-proof nature) was success. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was !780 ppm.

0061] Dehydration time amount is carried out in 0 hour as compared with example of comparison 1 example 1. n addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and able 1, the value of eta was 0, the contact angle after a trial was less than 90 degrees, and abrasion resistance traverse-proof nature) was a rejection. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 9770 ppm.

[0062] Dehydration time amount is carried out in 0.75 hours as compared with example of comparison 2 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.02, the contact angle after a trial was less than 90 degrees, and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) was a rejection. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 5240 ppm.

[0063] Dehydration time amount is carried out in 1.5 hours as compared with example of comparison 3 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.05, the contact angle after a trial was less than 90 degrees, and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) was a rejection. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 3600 ppm.

[0064] Moreover, the GPC chart which measured after trimethylsilylation the water—repellent liquid sampled to drawing 1 by each dehydration time amount of the above—mentioned examples 1–4 and the examples 1–3 of a comparison is shown. As mentioned above, in the relation between dehydration time amount and abrasion resistance (traverse—proof nature), it turned out that the following inclination is shown. And when the thing which does not carry out dehydration processing, or dehydration time amount was as short as 1.5h, most peaks of the FAS trimer reason for RT= 29.9 minutes (RT= holding time) or the polymer reason more than the FAS tetramer for RT= 28.5 – 29.3 minutes were not seen. On the other hand, the peak of a trimer reason of the dehydration time amount from which a contact angle becomes 90 degrees or more after a wear—resistant (traverse—proof nature) trial in a thing 2.5h or more began to appear, with the dehydration passage of time, the peak of a trimer increased and the peak of the 4th [further] high order polymer reason [more than] appeared. An FAS high order polymer needs to be formed and this shows that the conditions of at least eta (abundance ratio [of the trimer to the FAS dimer in water—repellent liquid], peak area of peak area/dimer of eta= trimer) >=0.06 are need especially about formation of a trimer, in order to satisfy abrasion resistance (traverse—proof nature) (a contact angle is 90 or more).

[0065] As compared with example 5 example 1, water-repellent liquid is kept for three days. Water-repellent glass was produced using the kept water-repellent liquid. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.29, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 1250 ppm.

[0066] As compared with example 6 example 1, water-repellent liquid is kept for six days. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. a result — Table 1 — being shown — as — eta — the value was 0.41, the contact angle was 90 degrees — 95 degrees, and the abrasion resistance after a trial (traverse-proof nature) was success. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 1570 ppm.

[0067] As compared with example of comparison 4 example 1, water-repellent liquid is kept for nine days. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.52, the contact angle was less than 90 degrees, and the abrasion resistance after a trial (traverse-proof nature) was a rejection. In addition, the moisture content in water-repellent liquid was 2360 ppm. Moreover, the GPC chart which measured after trimethylsilylation the water-repellent liquid which sampled the above-mentioned example 5 thru/or 6, and the example 4 of a comparison by each storage days to drawing 2 is shown. In addition, to drawing 2, storage days also carried the example 1 collectively as an example which is zero day.

[0068] As mentioned above, in the relation between storage days and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature), it turned out that the following inclination is shown. The peak of an FAS high order polymer reason increased gradually as a result and storage days increased. The moisture content in water-repellent liquid is also increasing, and this shows that the condensation polymerization reaction is progressing gradually with storage, and shows that after dehydrating-agent removal continues [promotion of the condensation polymerization reaction by addition of a dehydrating agent] in addition. On the other hand, as for abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature), it turns out that there is suitable range, i.e., the need of controlling to $0.06 \le 0.5$, to abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) by storage days being large above for nine days, and having deteriorated whenever [FAS condensation polymerization].

[0069] The class of solvent is changed into ethanol (EtOH) as compared with example 7 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.18, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good.

[0070] The class of solvent is changed into a butanol (n-BuOH) as compared with example 8 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.26, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion

resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good.

[0071] The class of solvent is changed into an acetone as compared with example 9 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eata was 0.30, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good.

[0072] The class of solvent is changed into a methanol (MeOH) as compared with example of comparison 5 example 1. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.02, and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) was a rejection. About the above example 7 thru/or 9, and the example 5 of a comparison, the chart which carried out after trimethylsilylation [GPC measurement of each water-repellent liquid is shown in drawing 3. In addition, to drawing 3, the example 1 which used the isopropyl alcohol (i-PA) of a solvent was also carried collectively. [0073] As mentioned above, in the relation between the class of solvent, and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature), it turned out that the following inclination is shown. When a result and a solvent were except a methanol, the peak of the polymer reason more than the trimer around RT= 29.9 minutes or the tetramer for RT= 28.5 - 29.3 minutes on a GPC chart was seen clearly, and the range of eta value was 0.06-0.5. On the other hand, when a solvent was used as a methanol, most peaks more than a trimer were not seen, but were eta= 0.02. Moreover, although the solvent of abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) was as good as 101-106 except the methanol, in the case of the methanol, it fell greatly with 78-104. In order to secure high abrasion resistance (abrasion resistance) also from these, an FAS high order polymer needs to be formed and it turns out especially about formation of a trimer that there is the need of controlling to 0.06<=eta<-0.5.

[0074] As compared with example 10 example 1, using heptadeca fluoro DESHIRUTORI isopropoxysilane (CF3 (CF2)7CH2CH2Si3 (OC3H7): Toshiba Silicone XC95- A9715), the class of solvent is changed into ethanol (EtOH) and dehydration time amount is changed for the class of water repellent in 16 hours, respectively. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.21, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good.

[0075] As compared with example 11 example 1, like an example 10, the class of solvent is changed into a putanol (n-BuOH), and dehydration time amount is further changed into heptadeca fluoro DESHIRUTORI sopropoxysilane for the class of water repellent in 16 hours, respectively. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0.38, and the contact angle after a trial showed 95 degrees or more, and abrasion resistance's (traverse-proof nature) was very good.

0076] As compared with example of comparison 6 example 1, like an example 8, the class of solvent is changed nto isopropyl alcohol (i-PA), and dehydration time amount is changed into heptadeca fluoro DESHIRUTORI sopropoxysilane for the class of water repellent in 16 hours, respectively. In addition, other conditions were the same as the example 1, and were performed. As shown in a result and Table 1, the value of eta was 0, and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) was a rejection. In addition, the chart which carried out after [trimethylsilylation] GPC measurement of each water-repellent liquid of the above-mentioned example 10 thru/or 11, and the example 6 of a comparison is shown in drawing 4.

[0077] As mentioned above, in the relation between the class of the class/solvent of water repellent, and abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature), it turned out that the following inclination is shown. When a result and a solvent used isopropyl alcohol (namely, alcohol as a solvent which has the same radical as the alkoxy group in the fluoro alkoxy group content silane compound used for water repellent), only the peak by the monomer for RT= 32.5 minutes was looked at by the GPC chart, and the peak of the polymer reason more than the trimer for RT= 29.9 minutes or the tetramer for RT= 28.5 - 29.3 minutes was not looked at. the abundance ratio (eta) of a trimer [as opposed to / on the other hand, when a solvent is made into ethanol or n-butanol, the peak more than a trimer is seen, and / a dimer] -- respectively -- eta= -- it was 0.21 and 0.38. Moreover, although abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) is as large as 58-92 when a solvent is isopropyl alcohol, and it fell, when ethanol and n-butanol were used, abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) was as good as 103-106, or 95-105. In order to secure high abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) also from these, an FAS high order polymer needs to be formed and it turns out especially about formation of a trimer that there is the need of controlling to 0.06<=eta<=0.5.

[0078] Furthermore, the result of having estimated the abundance ratio of each polymer more than the FAS monomer in the dehydration hydrofuge liquid prepared using i-PA (example 1) and an acetone (example 9) as a solvent, a dimer, a trimer, and a tetramer from each peak area of GPC measurement is shown in Table 2. The abundance more than the FAS monomer in the dehydration hydrofuge liquid for securing high abrasion resistance traverse-proof nature) from this, a dimer, a trimer, and a tetramer was 60 % of the weight or more, 25 % of the weight or less, 12.5 % of the weight or less, and 5 % of the weight or less, respectively.

[Table 1]

	撥水剤	溶媒	酸触媒	脱水時間(時間)	水分量 (ppm)	り値	耐トラバース 性
実施例 1	FAS	i – P A	硝酸	18.0	660	0. 25	٥
実施例 2	FAS	i~PA	硝酸	6.0	1420	0.17	٥
実施例 3	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	4. 0	2210	0. 11	©
実施例 4	FAS	i - P A	硝酸	2. 5	2780	0. 08	0
実施例 5	FAS	i - P A	硝酸	18.0	1250	0. 29	0
実施例 6	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	18.0	1570	0.41	0
実施例 7	FAS	エタノール	硝酸	18.0	2000以下	0.18	0
実施例 8	FAS	フ・タノール	硝酸	18.0	2000以下	0. 26	0
実施例 9	FAS	アセトン	硝酸	18.0	測定不可	0.30	٥
実施例 10	X C 9 5	エタノール	硝酸	16.0	2000以下	0. 21	9
実施例 11	X C 9 5	フ・タノール	硝酸	16.0	2000以下	0.38	Ф
比較例 1	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	0	9770	0	×
比較例 2	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	0.75	5240	0. 02	×
比較例 3	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	1.5	3600	0. 05	×
比較例 4	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	18.0	2360	0. 52	×
比較例 5	FAS	19J-B	硝酸	18.0	測定不可	0.02	×
比較例 6	X C 9 5	i-PA	硝酸	16.0	800	0	×

[0800

Table 2]

溶媒	η 値	単量体	2量体	3 量体	4 量体以上
i-PA	0.25	9 4 wt%	4.0 wt%	1.1 wt%	< 1.0 wt%
アセトン	0 3 0	6 5 w t %	2 4 wt%	7.2 wt%	< 4 . 0 wt%

0081]

Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to this invention, the extremely excellent abrasion resistance (traverse-proof nature) is shown. Since stability and the water-repellent engine performance which was certainly excellent are maintained under mass production, water-repellent base materials, such as glass with high endurance, are obtained efficiently simple, homogenization of quality is improved and an optical property is not spoiled The object for construction can offer useful water-repellent liquid with high utility value widely employable as various kinds of goods, such as mirrors the aperture material for automobiles, the aperture naterial of a vessel or the aircraft, the object for bathrooms, for automobiles, etc., and industrial glass, from the irst.

Translation done.]

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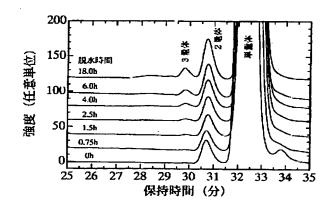
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(54) 【発明の名称】 撥水液および撥水性被膜の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】高硬度かつ高密着性であって、耐久性や耐摩耗性を併せ持ち、より長期的に優れた쁐水性能を維持する 挽水液および飛水性被膜の製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 挽水液中のフルオロアルキル基含有シラン 化合物が、少なくとも2量体および3量体よりなる重合 体を含有してなること。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物を有 効成分とする揺水液を基材表面に塗布し、該フルオロア ルキル基を基材表面に固定化し揺水性被膜を成膜するの に用いる揺水液において、揺水液中のフルオロアルキル 基含有シラン化合物は、少なくとも2量体および3量体 よりなる重合体を含有してなることを特徴とする揺水 液。

【請求項2】重合体における2量体に対する3量体の割合 (n=3量体/2量体)が $0.06\sim0.5$ であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の税水液。

【請求項4】 挽水液中の重合体が、単量体、2量体、3 量体および4量体以上からなるものであることを特徴と する請求項1乃至3記載の挽水液。

【請求項5】 脱水液中の重合体の形成割合が、単量体が60重量%以上、2量体が1~25重量%、3量体が0.06~12.5重量%、4量体以上が5重量%以下であることを特徴とする請求項1乃至4記載の脱水液。【請求項6】 脱水液は、フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物を加水分解および縮重合してなることを特徴とする請求項1乃至5記載の脱水液。

【請求項7】 挽水液中のフルオロアルキル基含有シラン 化合物の含有量が、2~20重量%であることを特徴と する請求項1乃至6記載の挽水液。

【請求項8】フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物を有 効成分とする溶液を加水分解および縮重合して調製して なる揺水液を基材表面に塗布する工程と、次いで該揺水 液に含まれるフルオロアルキル基を該基材表面に固定化 し揺水性被膜を形成する硬化工程とからなることを特徴 とする揺水性被膜の製造方法。

【請求項9】フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物、希 釈溶剤、酸性水溶液からなる出発原料を加水分解した後 に縮重合する際の脱水時間を制御することにより、挽水 液中に少なくとも2量体および3量体を形成させてなる ことを特徴とする請求項8記載の挽水性被膜の製造方 法。

【請求項10】希釈溶剤として、挽水剤のアルコキシ基 含有シラン化合物中のアルコキシ基の種類に相当するア ルコール以外の溶剤を用いることを特徴とする請求項8 乃至9記載の挽水性被膜の製造方法

【請求項11】基材がガラスであり、研摩および酸処理をすることにより表面を改質したガラス表面に飛水液を塗布することを特徴とする請求項8乃至10記載の飛水性被膜の製造方法。

【請求項12】基材表面がフロート法で製造されるガラス基板のトップ面またはロールアウト法で製造されるガラス基板の火作り面であることを特徴とする請求項8乃

至11記載の発水性被膜の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ガラス基板等表面 に廃水性被膜を形成するための廃水液および廃水性被膜 の製造方法に関し、建築用、自動車用、船舶用或いは航 空機用等の各種窓材、浴室用或いは自動車用等のミラ 一、さらにはその他産業用など種々の分野の各種透明物 品等に利用できる廃水液および廃水性被膜の製造方法を 提供するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】最近、より優れた耐久性と焼水性を併せ 持ち、優れた焼水性能をより長く持続する透明な焼水性 被膜が望まれてきている。これらのニーズに答えるため には、例えば高い耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)を有する 焼水性薄膜を備える焼水性基材とする必要がある。

【0003】そこで、本出願人が既に出願した特願平7-294106号(特開平9-132433号公報)等に記載している発明は、ガラス表面に高硬度で高機械的強度、かつ耐久性に優れた高い比表面積で制御した特異で微細な凹凸形状表層表面を有するベース膜を形成し、該ベース膜を被覆する飛水膜を形成することで、該飛水膜の付着効率と密着性を高め、さらに耐光性能を向上するようにしたものである。

【0004】また、本出願人が既に出願した特願平8-131595号(特開平9-309746号公報)等に記載している発明は、ガラス基板の表面に挽水膜を形成する際に、ガラス基板の温度が90~200℃程度にある状態でガラス基板表面(場合によっては方向性をもつ筋状の疵をつけた微細な凹凸状ガラス基板表面)に発水膜層を形成することとし、耐候性、耐摩耗性、耐擦傷性ならびに耐久性に格段に優れた挽水性能を発揮するようにしたものである。

【0006】また、特開昭58-122979号公報や 特開昭58-129082号公報には、ガラス表面の挽 水挽油剤が記載されており、洗浄及びアセトンで洗浄 し、1%塩酸溶液に浸漬後乾燥したガラス板(ソーダ石 灰ガラス)を用意して、表面に調製済みの廃水焼油剤溶 剤溶液をアプリケーターで塗布し、100%相対湿度 中、120℃あるいは160℃、20分間キュアリング を行ったことが記載されている。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述した例えば、本出願人が既に出願している特願平7-294106号に記載の撓水性のガラスは、前述したニーズに充分に答えうるものであるものの、特異なベース膜と撓水膜の2層構造の膜構成と複雑であり、単純で簡便な単層膜であって、より高性能を有する挽水性ガラスも望まれているところである。

【0008】また、本出願人が既に出願した特願平8-131595号等に記載の廃水性ガラスは、単層膜でその性能が向上し前記廃水性のガラスにより近づくような性能を有する廃水性ガラスであるものの、製造時における作業性、特にその取り扱いが充分に簡便で高効率であるとは言い難い場合がある。

【0009】また、特開平3-247537号に記載の 挽水性ガラスの製造方法におけるガラス基板表面を研磨 する前処理では、耐摩耗性については向上がみられるも のの長期的な安定性には充分満足できるものとは言い難 いものである。

【0010】また、特開昭58-122979号公報や特開昭58-129082号公報に記載のガラス表面の 挽水焼油剤に開示されている洗浄と塩酸による前処理も 上記と同様に、耐摩耗性の長期的な安定性には充分満足 できるものとは言い難いものである。

【0011】すなわち、従来耐久性能を向上させるために下地膜を形成させるものは、複雑な管理条件と工程を要しコスト高になっており、一方下地膜のないものでは、一般的に挽水剤成分とガラス表面との反応性が不十分であり、フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物を単に希釈または加水分解しただけの挽水液を用いている限り、満足した耐久性が得られていなかった。

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、従来のかかる 課題に鑑みてなしたものであって、フルオロアルキル基 含有シラン化合物の縮重合の程度を制御し、フルオロア ルキル基含有シラン化合物が少なくとも2量体および3 量体よりなる重合度を含有する 飛水液により得られた 飛 水性被膜は、格段に優れた耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性) を有する。この 飛水性被膜は、高硬度かつ高密着性であ って耐久性や耐摩耗性とを併せ持ち、より長期的に優れ た 飛水性能を維持することができる。

【0013】すなわち本発明は、フルオロアルキル基含 有シラン化合物を有効成分とする税水液を基材表面に塗 布し、該フルオロアルキル基を基材表面に固定化し挽水 性被膜を成膜するのに用いる挽水液において、挽水液中 のフルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物は、少なくとも 2量体および3量体よりなる重合体を含有してなる廃水 液に関し、該廃水液はフルオロアルキル基含有シラン化 合物を加水分解および縮重合させることが好ましい。

【0014】なお、重合体における2量体に対する3量体の割合 (n=3量体/2量体)が $0.06\sim0.5$ であることが好ましく、さらに、該重合体の形成割合は2量体が $1\sim25$ 重量%、3量体が $0.06\sim12.5$ 重量%であるようにすると良い。

【0017】なお、フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物、希釈溶剤、酸性水溶液からなる出発原料を加水分解した後に縮重合する際の脱水時間を制御することにより、 挽水液中に少なくとも2量体および3量体を形成させることが好ましい。

【0018】また、希釈溶剤として、挽水剤のアルコキシ基含有シラン化合物中のアルコキシ基の種類に相当するアルコール以外の溶剤を用いることが好ましい。さらに、基材がガラスの場合に、ガラス基板表面を研摩および酸処理をすることにより表面を改質した面に挽水液を塗布することが好ましい。

【0019】さらにまた、 探水膜層を形成する面はフロート法で製造されるガラスのトップ面またはロールアウト法で製造される火作り面であることが好ましく、 研摩および酸処理をすることにより表面を改質したガラス表面に 発水液を塗布することもできる。

[0020]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の高耐久性税水性被膜を形成する税水液は、フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物からなる税水剤と、希釈用の溶媒と、触媒としての酸性水溶液を所定量混合したのち、所定時間撹拌して加水分解反応を終結させ、次いで該溶液に脱水剤を添加し、所定時間脱水処理を行って縮重合させることにより得ることができる。

【0021】上記の出発原料としては、挽水剤としてフルオロアルキルアルコキシシラン系化合物或いはフルオロアルキルハロゲン化シラン系化合物であり、その化合物としては、例えば $CF_3CH_2CH_2Si(OR)_3$ 、

 CF_3 (CF_2) $_5$ CH_2 CH_2 Si (OR) $_3$ 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_5$ CH_2 CH_2 Si R (OR) $_2$ 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CH_2 Si R (OR) $_3$ 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CH_2 Si R (OR) $_2$ 、 CF_3 CH_2 CH_2 Si CI_3 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_5$ CH_2 CH_2 Si CI_3 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CH_2 Si CI_3 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CH_2 Si CI_3 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CH_2 Si CI_3 、 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CH_2 CI_3 CF_3 (CF_2) $_7$ CH_2 CI_3 CI_3 CI_3 (CI_3) CI_4 CI_5 CI_5 CI_5 CI_7 CI_7 CI

【0022】また、希釈溶媒としては、イソプロピルアルコール(以下、「i-PA」と略す)の他に、メタノール、エタノールなど炭素数が5以下の低級アルコール溶媒であってもよく、アルコール以外にエーテル類やケトン類を用いることができ、ことにイソプロピルアルコールを主成分としてなるアルコールがコーティング溶液の調製における希釈溶媒として好ましい。

【0023】また、触媒としての酸性水溶液は、0.0 1N以上、好ましくは0.1N~13N程度の濃度の硝 酸、塩酸、硫酸などの無機酸あるいは、酢酸、クエン酸 などの有機酸を使用することができる。

【0024】なお、焼水剤:希釈溶剤:酸性水溶液は、 重量割合で1:5~40:0.09~1.0の範囲が好ましいが、これらの範囲に限定されるものではない。次に、フルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物の加水分解および縮重合反応について説明する。

【0025】(1)加水分解反応

フルオロアルキル (Rf) 基含有シラン化合物 (次式は アルコキシシラン化合物の例) は次式に示すように、酸 触媒下で水と反応して比較的容易に加水分解される。な お、加水分解反応については、加水分解反応 (攪拌) の 終結を得るには約90分程度、好ましくは約120分程 度の時間が必要であるが、これに限定されるものではな い

【0026】 【化1】

 $R f-Si(OCH_3)_3 + 3H_2O \rightarrow R f-Si(OH)_3 + 3MeOH$

酸(硝酸)触媒

【0027】なお、上記反応における加水分解物の縮重合反応は、
挽水剤濃度が約20%以下では他の多くのアルコキシシラン化合物 (例えば、テトラエトキシシラン、メチルトリエトキシシラン等) に比べて非常に遅く、多くは単量体であり、
ゲル化し難い。

【0028】上式により得られたフルオロアルキル基含有シラン化合物(FAS)の加水分解物(単量体)は、ガラス表面のシラノール基(-SiOH)と次式のような脱水縮重合反応をし、ガラス基板上へ固定化または高

重合体 (多分子) 化する。

【0029】しかし、フルオロアルキル(Rf)基の嵩高さや剛直さにより、FAS同士の縮重合反応は進みにくく、基本的には単量体が選択的にガラス基材と反応することとなる。これは、Rf基が長鎖になるほどその傾向が強い。

【0030】[©] ガラスとの反応 【0031】 【化2】

R f-Si(0H) 1 + H0-Si
$$\rightarrow$$
 R f-Si-0-Si + n H₂O (n=1~3)

ガラス基板へのRf基の固定化

【0032】(2)縮重合反応 ♥ FAS同士の反応 FAS同士の反応により重合度が増加する。 【0033】·2量化 【0034】 【化3】 Rf Rf

【0035】·3量化 【0036】

【0038】なお、脱水剤としては、シリカゲル、合成 ゼオライト、活性アルミナ等を用いることが出来るが、 これに限定するものではない。また本発明は、加水分解 終結後に縮重合する場合あるいは加水分解の途中で縮重 合が開始する場合等、特に限定するものではない。

【0039】基材としては、表面に水酸基(-OH)等の活性水素が含まれているガラス、プラスチック、セラミックス等の材料であれば何でも用いることが出来、また、表面に活性水素を含まない場合に、プラズマ処理あるいはコロナ処理等で基材表面に水酸基を導入したものでも適用できる。

【0040】代表的基材の一つであるガラス基材としては、建築用窓ガラスや自動車用窓ガラス等に通常使用されているフロートガラスあるいはロールアウト法で製造されたガラス等無機質の透明性がある板ガラスが好ましく、無色または着色、ならびにその種類あるいは色調、他の機能性膜との組み合わせ、形状等に特に限定されるものではなく、さらに曲げ板ガラスとしてはもちろん各種強化ガラスや強度アップガラスであり、平板や単板で使用できるとともに、複層ガラスあるいは合せガラスとしても使用できる。また、被膜はガラス基板の両面に成膜しても構わない。

【0041】さらに、挽水液をガラス基板の表面上に塗布する条件は、通常雰囲気湿度が約75%RH以下15%RH以上程度が好ましいが、これらに限定されるものではない。

【0042】さらに、ガラス基板の表面状態について、例えばフロートガラスの場合、該ガラスのトップ面とボトム面において明らかに差異があり、フロートガラスの火造り面であるトップ面に被膜することが好ましく、同様にロールアウト法で製造されるガラスについても、搬送ロール等と接触していない火造り面に被覆することが好ましいが、場合によっては、ボトム面あるいは非火造り面でも被覆できる。

【0044】ガラス基板の表面改質のための研摩処理は、錫の混入が少ないフロートガラストップ面、ロール

アウトガラス面もしくはこれらの曲げまたは/および強化ガラス面等を、酸化セリウム(セリア)または/および酸化アルミニウム(アルミナ)または/および酸化珪素等の無機金属酸化物を主成分とする微細粉体(平均粒径が約5μm以下、好ましくは約1μm以下)である表面研摩剤を用い、湿式あるいは乾式でブラシ、スポンジまたは布などの研摩面にて、使用する粉体の種類とその粒径、研摩面の材質およびガラス基板との接触圧などを適宜変えることで、前記ガラス基板面の表面疵状態や研摩状態を制御しつつ研摩することが好ましい。

【0045】次いで、該研磨処理したガラス面を、塩酸、硫酸、硝酸等の無機酸或いは酢酸、ギ酸もしくは蓚酸等の有機酸を、たとえばpH4濃度以下になるように添加調整した水溶液でなる酸処理液を用い、例えば酸処理液の温度が5℃~70℃以下、処理時間10秒~10分以下の条件下で酸処理することで、研摩処理したガラス表面のナトリウムイオンの抽出やシロキサン結合の切断によりシラノール基を効率的に生成するようにし、該シラノール基が後工程の挽水処理において挽水性フルオロアルキル基の固定化に寄与するものとすることができる。

【0046】なお酸処理は、酸溶液中に浸漬して行うが、他にスプレー法、フロー法等、浸漬法と同等あるいは近似した酸処理効果が得られる方法であれば特に限定するものではなく採用できる。

【0047】またさらに、ガラス基板への膜付け法としては、手塗り(ラビング法)、ノズルフローコート法、ディッピング法、スプレー法、リバースコート法、フレキソ法、印刷法、フローコート法あるいはスピンコート法、ならびにそれらの併用等既知の塗布手段、さらに本出願人が出願提案した各種塗布法等が適宜採用し得るものである。また成膜の条件としては、例えば80℃以上350℃以下で1分間乃至60分間の乾燥とキュアリングを行い成膜するのが好ましい。

[0048]

併せ持ち、より長期的に優れた挽水性能、例えば接触角が約95°程度以上を維持することができる。

[0049]

【実施例】以下、実施例により本発明を具体的に説明する。但し、本発明は係る実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0050】実施例1

 しモレキュラーシーブ4Aを分離除去して塗布用挽水液 とした。

【0052】続いて、 税水性基材の作製は以下のように して行った。200m×300m×3.5mサイズのフ ロートガラス基板の表面を、研磨液とブラシポリッシャ ーを用いて研磨し、十分に研摩剤を除去した後、35℃ の0.1N硫酸水溶液中に1分間浸漬した。その後、市 販のガラス洗浄機にて水洗および乾燥して、温度と湿度 を23℃、45%RHに保った環境下で、ガラス基板1 枚当たり2m1/枚の廃水液を滴下し、綿布(商品名べ ンコット)でガラス全面に十分引き伸ばした後、5分程 度風乾した。続いて、マッフル炉内にガラス基板を投入 し、該ガラス基板の温度が5分間で140℃に達するよ うな熱処理(以下、キュアリングと呼ぶ)を行ったのち 炉内より取出し、ガラス基板表面に白濁して残っている 余剰な挽水剤を i - P Aを含ませた綿布で拭き上げて透 明な飛水性ガラス基板を得た。なお、上記の研磨液は、 ミレーク(A+B) (三井金属工業製):水=1:100 (重量%)なる懸濁液を用いた。

【0053】次に、 焼水液の重合度の測定及び 挽水性基 材の 挽水性試験及び耐摩耗性 (耐トラバース) 試験は下 記の方法で行った。

〔重合度測定〕

測定方法:ゲルパーミューションクロマトグラフィー法(以下、「G

PC」と略す)

測定機器: 高速GPC装置HLC-8020(東ソー製)

カラム: TSKgelG4000H-HR、G3000H-HR、G

2000H-HRおよびG2000H-HR (何れも東ソー製) の4つのカラム (各30cm) を直列に繋いだもの

(カラムの温度は、40℃に保持)

検出器 : 示差屈折計

(検出器の温度は、38℃に保持)

溶出液 : テトラヒドロフラン・

(流量は11/分)

税水液の注入量 :50μ1

なお、GPC測定用の飛水液試料は、シラノール基を不活性化するために飛水液中のFASの加水分解および縮重合をTMS(トリメチルシリル)化剤の一つである、トリメチルクロロシラン((CH₃)₃SiC1:TMCS)を用いて、焼水液中のFASの加水分解物および縮重合物をTMS化したのち、孔径0.5μmのフィルターで試料(飛水液)をろ過した。TMS化のための反応条件は、5gの試料(挽水液)に対し、0.57gのTMCSを加えて、室温で1h撹拌した。得られたGPCチャートにおける各ピークから、脱水挽水液中にはFASの単量体(Monomer)、2量体(Dime

r)、3量体(Trimer)および4~5量体が存在 することを確認し、それぞれの保持時間を、32.5、 30.8、29.9および29.3~28.5分と同定でき た。

【0054】また、それぞれの重合体の存在比は、ピーク面積の比により求めた。例えば、2量体に対する3量体の存在比(n)は、n=(3量体によるピーク面積)/(2量体によるピーク面積)から求めた。(但し、単量体、2量体、3量体、4量体以上などの屈折率は変化しないと仮定した)。

[0055]

測定機器 :協和界面科学製CA-X200型

測定環境 : 大気中(約25℃) 水 : 純水(2μ1)の水滴 評価

: ガラス面上に上記の水滴を落とし、該ガラスと水 滴のなす角度(*)(すなわち、接触角と呼ぶ) を測定

なお、試験前の接触角は θ_0 ($^\circ$)、各試験後の接触角は θ ($^\circ$) で示す。

[0056]

〔耐磨耗性試験〕

試験機 : トラバース式摺動試験機(当社製作機)

試料サイズ : 約200mm×300mm

摩擦布への荷重 : キャンバス布にO. 1 k g/c m² (J I S L

3102-1206)

ストローク :100 mmの往復摺動(摺動回数は往復の回数)

摺動速度 : 30往復/分

評価 : 摺動回数3500回後の接触角θ(゚)の測定。

【0057】結果、表1(各脱水時間における挽水液中の水分量とGPCで得られたヵ値(挽水液中のFASの2量体に対する3量体の存在比、ヵ=3量体のピーク面積/2量体のピーク面積)および、得られた挽水ガラスの耐摩耗性を示す)に示すようにヵ値は0.25であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を示し極めて良好であった。なお、表1における耐トラーバース性の欄の(◎印)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上の極めて良好な値のものを示し、(○印)は試験後の接触角が90°~95°と良好な値のものを示し、(×印)は試験後の接触角が90°未満の不合格の値のものを示す。なお、挽水液中の水分量は660ppmであった。

【0058】実施例2

実施例1と比較して、脱水時間を6時間にしたものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにかの値は0.17であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を示し極めて良好であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は1420ppmであった。

【0059】実施例3

実施例1と比較して、脱水時間を4時間にしたものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.11であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を示し極めて良好であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は2210ppmであった。

【0060】実施例4

実施例1と比較して、脱水時間を2.5時間にしたものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.08であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は試験後の接触角が90°~95°であり合格であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は2780ppmであった。

【0061】比較例1

実施例1と比較して、脱水時間を0時間にしたものであ

る。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。 結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0であり、耐摩耗性 (耐トラバース性)は試験後の接触角が90°未満であ り不合格であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は9770 ppmであった。

【0062】比較例2

実施例1と比較して、脱水時間を0.75時間にしたものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.02であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は試験後の接触角が90°未満であり不合格であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は5240ppmであった。

【0063】比較例3

実施例1と比較して、脱水時間を1.5時間にしたものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.05であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は試験後の接触角が90°未満であり不合格であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は3600ppmであった。

【0064】また、図1に上記実施例1~4及び比較例 1~3の各脱水時間でサンプリングした廃水液をTMS 化後に測定したGPCチャートを示す。以上、脱水時間 と耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)との関係では次の傾向が 示されていることが判った。結果、脱水処理しないも の、あるいは脱水時間が1.5hと短い場合は、RT= 29.9分(RT=保持時間)のFASの3量体起因や RT=28.5~29.3分のFASの4量体以上のポリ マー起因のピークは殆ど見られなかった。一方、耐摩耗 性(耐トラバース性)試験後に接触角が90°以上とな る、脱水時間が2.5h以上のものでは3量体起因のピ ークが現れ始め、脱水時間の経過とともに3量体のピー クは増加し、さらに4次以上の高次重合体起因のピーク が現れた。このことから、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性) を満足する(接触角が90以上)ためには、FASの高 次重合体の形成が必要であり、特に3量体の形成につい

る3量体の存在比、η=3量体のピーク面積/2量体の ピーク面積) ≥0.06の条件が必要なことが分かる。 【0065】実施例5

【0066】実施例6

実施例1と比較して、挽水液を6日間保管したものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.41であり、試験後の耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は接触角が90°~95°であり合格であった。なお、挽水液中の水分量は1570ppmであった。

【0067】比較例4

【0068】以上、保管日数と耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)との関係では次の傾向が示されていることが判った。結果、保管日数が増加するにつれて、FASの高次重合体起因のピークが徐々に増加した。これは、挽水液中の水分量も増加しており、保管とともに縮重合反応が徐々に進んでいることを示し、脱水剤の添加による縮重合反応の促進が、脱水剤除去後もなお続いていることを示している。一方、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は保管日数が9日間以上で大きく劣化しており、FASの縮重合度は耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)に対しては適切な範囲、すなわち、0.06≦n≦0.5に制御する必要のあることが分かる。

【0069】実施例7:

実施例1と比較して、溶媒の種類をエタノール(EtOH)に変更したものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.18であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を示し極めて良好であった。【0070】実施例8

実施例1と比較して、溶媒の種類をブタノール(n-BuOH)に変更したものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すように

nの値は0.26であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を示し極めて良好であった。

【0071】実施例9

実施例1と比較して、溶媒の種類をアセトンに変更したものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.30であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を示し極めて良好であった。

【0072】比較例5

実施例1と比較して、溶媒の種類をメタノール(MeO H)に変更したものである。なお、その他の条件は、実施例1と同じで行った。結果、表1に示すようにヵの値は0.02であり、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は不合格であった。以上の実施例7乃至9及び比較例5について、図3にそれぞれの揺水液をTMS化後GPC測定したチャートを示す。なお、図3には溶媒のイソプロピルアルコール(i-PA)を用いた実施例1も併せて掲載した。

【0073】以上、溶媒の種類と耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)との関係では次の傾向が示されていることが判った。結果、溶媒がメタノール以外の場合、GPCチャートには、RT=29.9分前後の3量体やRT=28.5~29.3分の4量体以上の重合体起因のピークが明瞭に見られ、n値は0.06~0.5の範囲であった。一方、溶媒をメタノールとしたときには3量体以上のピークは殆ど見られず、n=0.02であった。また、溶媒がメタノール以外では、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は101~106と良好であったが、メタノールの場合は78~104と大きく低下した。これらからも、高い耐摩耗性(耐摩耗性)を確保するためには、FASの高次重合体の形成が必要であり、特に3量体の形成については、0.06≤n≤0.5に制御する必要のあることが分かる。

【0074】実施例10

【0075】実施例11

表1に示すようにヵの値は0.38であり、耐摩耗性 (耐トラバース性)は、試験後の接触角が95°以上を 示し極めて良好であった。

【0076】比較例6

ルとしたときには3量体以上のビークが見られ、2量体に対する3量体の存在比(η)は、それぞれ、 η =0.21および0.38であった。また、溶媒がイソプロピルアルコールの場合には、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は58~92と大きく低下したが、エタノールや η -ブタノールを用いた場合には、耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)は103~106、または、95~105と良好であった。これらからも、高い耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)を確保するためには、FASの高次重合体の形成が必要であり、特に3量体の形成については、0.06 \leq $\eta\leq$ 0.5に制御する必要のあることが分かる。

【0078】さらに、溶媒としてi-PA(実施例1)とアセトン(実施例9)を用いて調製した脱水挽水液中のFASの単量体、2量体、3量体および4量体以上の各重合体の存在比をGPC測定の各ピーク面積から見積もった結果を表2に示す。これより、高い耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)を確保するための脱水挽水液中のFASの単量体、2量体、3量体、4量体以上の存在割合は、それぞれ、60重量%以上、25重量%以下、12.5重量%以下、および5重量%以下であった。

[0079]

【表1】

	撥水剤	溶媒	酸触媒	脱水時間(時間)	水分量 (ppm)	η值	耐ト5パース 性
溴施例 1	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	18.0	860	0.25	Ð
実施例 2	FAS	i~PA	硝酸	6. 0	1420	0.17	٥
実施例 3	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	4. 0	2210	0. 11	©
臭施例 4	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	2. 5	2780	0. 08	0
実施例 5	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	18.0	1250	0. 29	0
突施例 6	FAS	i-PA	萌酸	18.0	1570	0.41	0
実施例 (FAS	191-1	硝酸	18.0	2000以下	0.18	0
実施例 8	FAS	プ・タノール	硝酸。	18.0	2000以下	0. 26	©
実施例 9	FAS	アセトン	硝酸	18.0	測定不可	0.30	\$
実施例 10	X C 9 5	エタノール	硝酸	16.0	2000以下	0. 21	9
実施例 11	X C 9 5	フェタノール	硝酸	16.0	2000以下	0.38	Φ
比较例i	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	0	9770	0	х
比談例 2	FAS	i-PA	硝酸	0.75	5240	0. 02	×
比较例 3	ГAS	i-PA	硝酸	1. 5	3600	0. 05	×
比較例 4	i A S	i ~ P A	硝酸	18.0	2360	0. 52	×
比較例 5	FAS	391-8	硝酸	18.0	测定不可	0 02	×
比較例 6	X C 9 5	i - P A	硝酸	16.0	800	. 0	×

[0080]

【表2】

溶媒	η値	単量体	2 墨体	3 量 体	4量体以上
i - P A	0.25	9 4 w t %	4.0 wt%	1.1 wt%	< 1.0 wt%
アセトン	0.30	6 5 w t %	2 4 wt%	7.2 wt%	< 4.0 wt%

[0081]

【発明の効果】以上前述したように、本発明によれば、 極めて優れた耐摩耗性(耐トラバース性)を示し、量産 下で安定かつ確実に優れた廃水性能を維持し耐久性が高 いガラス等の発水性基材が、簡便に効率よく得られ、品 質の均質化を向上し、光学特性を損なうことがないの で、建築用はもとより自動車用窓材、船舶や航空機の窓 材、浴室用あるいは自動車用などのミラー、産業用ガラ ス等各種の物品に広く採用できる利用価値の高い、有用 な挽水液を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

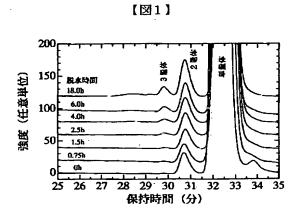
【図1】各脱水時間における挽水液のGPCチャート

【図2】各保管日数における挽水液のGPCチャート

【図3】各種溶媒で調製した廃水液のGPCチャート

(1)

【図4】各種溶媒で調製した挽水液のGPCチャート (2)



【図3】

25 26 27 28 29 30 31

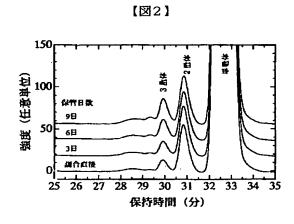
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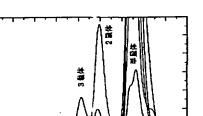
600

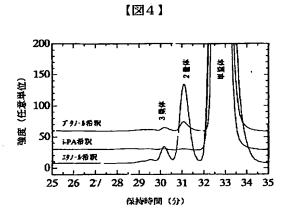
500

100

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